

Hong Kong. From Herr Mess, of Munich. I have since received, for examination, a Japanese specimen, from the Berlin Museum, through E. von Harold.

*DEROBRACHUS ASPERATUS, n. sp.*

*Elongato-oblongus, supra omnino intricato-punctatus, nitidus, niger, elytris maris interdum castaneis; thorace utrinque equaliter trispinoso; elytris nullo modo costatis, apice ad suturam spinosis; antennis ♂ corpore paullulum brevioribus; articulis 1—3 asperato-punctatis, 3 supra sulcato, 4—5 lateribus, 6—11 omnino, subtiliter acute strigosis: pedibus asperato-granulatis et punctatis: corpore subtus lævi, pectore lateribus punctatis et fulvo-pilosis. Long. ♂, 1 in. 9 lin. ♀, 2 in. 3 lin.*

Costa Rica, Mt. Irazu, alt. 6–7000 ft. Rogers. Coll. Godman and Salvin, and H. W. Bates.

SYNONYMICAL NOTE.—*Paranæcus Olivieri*, J. Thomson, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 1877, p. 270, = *Apotrophus simplicicollis*, H. W. Bates, Ent. M. M., vol. xii (1875), pp. 48–49.

Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town:  
April, 1878.

LIST OF THE *HEMIPTERA* OF NEW ZEALAND.

BY F. BUCHANAN WHITE, M.D., F.L.S.

When sufficient material has accumulated, I hope to be able to publish a Synopsis of the *Hemiptera* of New Zealand; but, as in the meantime I can (thanks to the kindness of Mr. C. M. Wakefield and Captains Broun and Hutton) add considerably to the list presented in 1873 to the Otago Institute by Captain F. W. Hutton, it may not be out of place to give now an account of our present knowledge of the New Zealand *Hemiptera*.

*HETEROPTERA.*

Tribe SCUTATA.

In Captain Hutton's list referred to above, fifteen species of this tribe are reported. The next and only other list of New Zealand *Hemiptera* that I have seen is in the concluding part of the Insects of the voyage of the Erebus and Terror, published by Mr. Butler in 1874, in which eleven *Scutatae* are mentioned, two of the names in Captain Hutton's list having been reduced to synonyms, and two others not being mentioned at all. In the following list, four of the names of species mentioned by Captain Hutton are considered as synonymic; but I am able to add two species to the list. In cases where I have seen no New Zealand examples of the species, I give the authority for

entering it in the list: in other cases I mention only the captors of the specimens in my possession. In the case of new species, preliminary diagnoses are given; fuller descriptions will be given in the Synopsis.

#### Family SCUTELLERIDÆ.

1. *Calliphara imperialis*, F. "New Zealand;" British Museum Catalogue. I have seen no specimens.
2. *Peltophora pedicellata*, Kirby. Auckland, Mayr (in the *Hemiptera* of the voyage of the Novara). I have seen no specimens.

#### Family ASOPIDÆ.

3. *Æchalia consocialis*, Boisd. (= *Pentatoma Schellebergi*, Guér., = *Raphigaster perfectus*, Walker, according to Butler *l. c.* Walker described his *R. perfectus* as having the 3rd joint of the antennæ longer than the 2nd or 4th; in other respects his description agrees with *consocialis*).  
Captain Broun.
4. *Cermatulus nasalis*, Westw. (= *Raphigaster pentatomoides*, Walker, according to Butler *l. c.* Walker's description does not quite tally with my specimens, but I have no doubt that Mr. Butler is right).  
Messrs. Broun, Hutton, and Wakefield. Common.

#### Family CYDNIDÆ.

5. *Geotomus leptospermi* (= *Æthus leptospermi*, Butler).  
Messrs. Broun and Wakefield. A note is appended to one of Mr. Wakefield's specimens, stating that he "once found this in numbers on the sea beach at Sumner, either floating in salt water pools or crawling on the sand."
6. *Chærocynus nigrosignatus*, n. sp.

Ovate, rather convex, especially below; brownish-testaceous, coarsely and remotely punctured with brown; sides of head, pronotum and basal half of front margin of corium with long reddish-brown bristles. A ring on the crown prolonged towards the apex of the head, a spot near the inner margin of each eye, the front margin very narrowly, two somewhat curved and irregular transversely oblong spots on each side of the disc, and a small spot near the hind margin within the posterior angles of the pronotum, three basal spots and apex of scutellum, some irregular spots on the disc of the corium, the basal half at least of the femora, and the tarsi towards the apex, as well as most of the under-side of the body, piecous-black. (Frequently the black markings cover the greater part of the head, and form two transverse fasciæ—not reaching the sides—on the pronotum, while the central basal spot of the scutellum is prolonged in a fine line to the apical spot, and the spots of the corium are

more or less confluent, with, in addition, indications of a row of spots near the anterior margin). Membrane testaceous-brown, speckled with darker. Antennæ 4-jointed, the first two joints reddish-brown and the last two brownish-black; the 1st joint short and stout, the 2nd much thinner, gradually thickened upwards and much the longest of all, the last two stout, fusiform, the 4th being longer than the 3rd. Tibiæ with stout reddish-brown spines. ♂ ♀. Length, 4—5, breadth, 3—3½ mm.

Messrs. Wakefield and Hutton.

The only description of the genus *Chærocynus* that I can find is in the Table of Genera of the *Cydnidæ* in Dallas' Catalogue; and of the only species in that genus (*foveolatus*, A. White, Zool. Voy. Erebus and Terror) I can find no description at all, and suspect that it has not been described. *C. foveolatus*, whatever it may be, is an Australian species, and may be identical with *nigrosignatus*, though the latter has not any characters meriting the term *foveolatus*.

#### Family SCIOCORIDÆ.

##### 7. *Dictyotus polysticticus*, Butler.

Messrs. Broun, Hutton, and Wakefield. Common.

Though Mr. Butler (*l. c.*) does not give *Pentatoma vilis*, Walker, as a synonym of this species (and, indeed, mentions it as a species possessed by the Museum), I have little doubt that Walker founded *vilis* on a specimen of *polysticticus*. Should such be the case, *vilis* is the older name (*polysticticus* being only a catalogue name till the insect was described by Mr. Butler), and should be adopted, if any of Walker's names of *Hemiptera* are to be adopted.

8. *Sciocoris Helferi*, Fieb. Mayr, *l. c.* I have seen no New Zealand examples of this European species.

#### Family HALYDIDÆ.

9. *Platycoris immarginatus*, Dallas. British Museum. I have seen no specimens.

#### Family PENTATOMIDÆ.

10. *Nezara viridula*, L. British Museum. I suppose the determination of this widely spread species is correct. The next is very close to it.

11. *Nezara Amyoti* (White), Dallas.

Captain Broun. In addition to typical specimens, there are three examples (more or less fuscous-brown, with a greenish tint) which seem to be immature individuals of this species.

#### Family ACANTHOSOMATIDÆ.

12. *Rhopalimorpha obscura*, White.

Messrs. Broun, Hutton, and Wakefield.

*Rhopalimorpha similis*, Mayr, is, I feel pretty sure, the same as *obscura*, White. Dr. Mayr says that *similis* differs from *obscura* in having the 2nd joint of the antennæ longer than the 3rd, but in the figure of *obscura* (Voy. Ereb. and Terror, pl. 7, fig. 8) the antennæ are so formed. The other points of difference are merely in colour, and my specimens show all the points of both, except the lighter coloured band (very indistinct in the figure) between the hind angles that *obscura* is described as having, and which may have been an individual peculiarity in the specimen described by my namesake. In the meantime, therefore, I consider *similis* synonymic with *obscura*.

13. *Anubis vittatus* (= *Acanthosoma vittatum*, F.).

Messrs. Broun, Hutton, and Wakefield. Common.

I suppose Dallas' determination of this species is correct. The only description I have seen is in the *Systema Rhynchotorum* (165. 52), and is very short. In that work it is said to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope; but I believe it is not known as an African species. Stål places it in his genus *Anubis*.

(To be continued).

*Note on the British species of Pilophorus.*—Dr. Reuter's characters of our three species of this genus are most clear and precise, and, to my mind, distinguish them apart perfectly. The reason why I did not admit *perplexus* as a species in my synopsis was, that all the specimens in my collection were clearly referable to one species. I had dark specimens named as *perplexus*, and light ones as *cinnamopterus*, and I had reasons for thinking that these forms represented the two species as defined by Mr. Scott. On referring, however, to Dr. Reuter's table in your last number, I see that all mine are clearly referable to *perplexus*. Since I wrote my synopsis, I have received the true *bifasciatus* = *cinnamopterus*, taken from fir trees (all my others are, I believe, from oaks), and I am bound to confess that I did not see the difference between it and *perplexus*, before reading Dr. Reuter's remarks.

In "British Hemiptera," Messrs. Douglas and Scott appear to have included both species under *cinnamopterus*, as they say: "One example beaten from *Pinus sylvestris*, \* \* and two others off oaks." Their description, however, appears to be taken from the true *bifasciatus*.

The fact that the *bifasciatus* of my synopsis = *perplexus*, explains the character there given: "narrower than *clavatus*."—EDWARD SAUNDERS, Holmesdale, Upper Tooting: 17th April, 1878.

*Note on Trioza ægopodii*, Löw.—At p. 228, *ante*, Dr. Löw has described a new *Trioza*, *T. ægopodii*, and noted it as taken in "Fennia." This is not quite correct, for the specimens, sent by me to Dr. Löw, were not found in Finland, but were taken near Stockholm by Prof. Boheman.—O. M. REUTER, Helsingfors: 7th April, 1878.